

THE SHOW IN 1898.

TEXT OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MEASURE.

When, Where and Under What Circumstances the Exposition is to be Held—How Articles From Foreign Countries Shall be Admitted—The Part and Parcel that Uncle Sam Shall Have in the Exhibition—The Commission to be Appointed Under the Act.

Full Text of the Measure.

Following is a full text of the Trans-Mississippi bill that has passed both houses of congress and received the signature of the president:

An act to authorize the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, in the year 1898.

Whereas, It is desirable to encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, in the year 1898, for the exhibition of the resources of the United States of America and the progress and civilization of the western hemisphere, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea; and

Whereas, It is desirable that an exhibition should be made of the great staples of the Trans-Mississippi region, which contribute so largely to domestic and internal commerce; and

Whereas, Encouragement should be given to an exhibit of the arts, industries, manufactures and products, illustrative of the progress and development of that and other sections of the country; and

Whereas, Such exhibition should be national, as well as international, in its character, in which the people of this country, of Mexico, the Central and South American governments, and other states of the world should participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the congress of the United States; and

Whereas, It is desirable and will be highly beneficial to bring together at such an exposition, to be held at a central position in the western part of the United States, the people of the United States and other states of this continent; and

Whereas, The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association has undertaken to hold such an exposition, beginning June, 1898, and closing on the 1st day of November, 1898; therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition shall be held at the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, in the year 1898, under the auspices of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition association; provided, that the United States shall not be liable for any of the expense attending or incident to such exposition nor by reason of the same.

Section 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the secretary and treasury proscribes; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exhibition building, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties, as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe. Provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such an article by the revenue laws in force at the date of incorporation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

Sec. 3. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the government of the United States, from its executive departments, the Smithsonian institution, the United States fish commission, and the national museum, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such government exhibit, a board shall be created, to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the Smithsonian institution and national museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit. The president may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each executive department and museum and by the president of the United States. The president shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition for the government exhibits, and is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000. The secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Omaha, or to the said Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as may be determined by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 5. The United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to, or growing out of, the building or buildings hereinafter provided for, and for the purpose of paying the expense of transportation, care and custody of exhibits

by the government, and the maintenance of the said building or buildings, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said government exhibit, and other contingent expenses to be approved by the secretary of the treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, and the total cost of said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000; nor shall the expenses of said government exhibit for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the transportation of same to Omaha and from Omaha to Washington, exceed the sum of \$150,000, amounting in all to not exceeding the sum of \$200,000; provided, that no liabilities against the government shall be incurred, and no expenditure of money under this act shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the secretary of the treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purpose of said exposition a sum aggregating not less than \$250,000.

Sec. 6. That the commission appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and a reasonable sum to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from home on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by congress in aid of such exposition.

Sec. 7. That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Trans-Mississippi and international exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereof, shall be prepared at some mint of the United States, for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1893, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States, shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

Sec. 8. That the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of said Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association, its officers, agents, servants or employees, or any of them, or for service salaries, labor or wages of said officers, agents, servants or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, bonds, mortgages or obligation of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from congress or the treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by congress therefor.

Passed the senate April 10, 1898.
Attest: WILLIAM R. COX, Secretary.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Aggregate for the Session is \$515,759.820—Discussed From Two Points.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Cannon, of the appropriation committee, and ex-Chairman Sayers make public a joint statement concerning the expenditures authorized by this congress, discussing them from Republican and Democratic standpoints, respectively. The total appropriations for the session, including permanent annual appropriations, is \$515,759,820.49.

The following table of appropriations is given by Mr. Cannon.
Fifty-first Congress, \$985,417,157.34;
Fifty-second Congress, \$2,027,104,547.92; Fifty-third Congress, \$999,239,205.69; Fifty-fourth Congress (first session), \$515,759,820.49.

The revenues for three fiscal years of the Harrison administration, ending June 30, 1892, are given as \$1,160,631,144; expenditures, \$998,151,561; for the two complete fiscal years of Cleveland's administration: Revenues, \$911,122,094; expenditures, \$723,720,578.

Mr. Sayers, in his statement, says of the total appropriations for the session:

"This sum exceeds the appropriation made during the last session of the Fifty-third Congress by \$18,751,299.83, and those of the first regular session of that Congress by \$23,523,357.46."

GOLD MEN WIN.

Michael Doran, the Minnesota Democratic Leader, Controls the Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—As a decidedly dramatic close to the most exciting Democratic State convention held in Minnesota for many years, Michael Doran, for a score of years the political leader and National committeeman from this State, yesterday defeated every move of those who sought to bring about his defeat, winning not only in the passage of a gold platform, but also in being chosen by a large vote to lead the Minnesota delegation at Chicago. After a spirited defiance of his enemies in the present convention, he begged to be allowed to retire from the delegation, and asked that Daniel W. Lawler of St. Paul, one of the best and most favorably known Democrats in the Northwest, be named in his stead. There were vigorous protests from the convention, but his request was granted, and Mr. Doran gracefully retired, after winning one of the hardest fights of his life.

A Widow Dropped by a Church.

MACON, Mo., June 13.—Last night the Christian church passed a resolution disapproving the course of Mrs. Virginia E. Reichel, a member and a singer in the choir, and withdrawing fellowship from her because she wrote love letters to a boy, Hugh Willis, last fall while her husband, who has since died, was yet alive.

PLATFORM OUTLINED.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK GIVEN OUT IN ADVANCE.

Satisfaction With the Currency as It Now Exists—A Protective Tariff that Will Afford Adequate Protection to American Industries—Reed's Manager Concedes the Nomination of McKinley on the First Ballot—Dismay Among the Maine's Man's Followers.

What Will the Platform Be?

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—The platform which the McKinleyites will advocate in the Republican national convention, and which will almost certainly be adopted was outlined by no less a person than Mark A. Hanna himself this morning. It is as follows: "The Republican party is in favor of a protective tariff system which will not only afford adequate protection to American industries, but which will also produce revenue in excess of expenditures, and thus solve the financial problem. We, the people of the country, are satisfied with the currency as it now exists. It is the conviction of the Republican party that the money of the nation should be as good as that of the most enlightened nations of the world and should pass current in the markets of the world."

Henry Cabot Lodge, who is talked of for chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions, has telegraphed to Murray Crane, the national committeeman from Massachusetts, to rally the friends of the gold standard. He said that no evasion would be tolerated, and that a straddle would be disgraceful. The Indiana platform, which had been popular in certain circles for the past few days, would not be acceptable.

John R. Tanner, candidate for governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, in an interview, declared emphatically for the gold standard, and said the platform to be adopted by the convention should not hold out the slightest hope for the silver Republicans.

Senator Gear of Iowa does not believe the Republican platform will declare for gold. Asked what he thought would be the result if the Republicans should declare for gold, he said: "I don't suppose anything about it. I should not like to see my opinion on that point appear in print."

Reed Out of the Race.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—Mr. Manley of Maine said yesterday afternoon: "In my judgment the convention will nominate Governor McKinley on the first ballot for the presidency. It is useless to attempt to deny that this will be the result. The action of the National committee in its overwhelming vote on the Alabama cases settles conclusively how the respective States which the members of the committee represent, will vote in the convention."

"Mr. Reed's name will be presented to the convention and he will be voted for, and I am authorized to say that under no conditions or circumstances can he or will he accept the nomination for vice president, if it should be tendered to him. The great majority of the New England delegates will be loyal to Mr. Reed, but it is evident that the convention is for McKinley and will nominate him."

While the declaration of Mr. Manley contained nothing that has not been looked for for many weeks, yet it caused a flutter of excitement when it was known the manager of Mr. Reed had announced there was no further hope among the leaders of the forces of the man from Maine. Other supporters of Mr. Reed said the declaration would cost Mr. Reed at least half of the votes that would have been cast for him had nothing of the kind been said, and several of Reed's supporters asserted the declaration of Mr. Manley ought to be followed by a statement from Reed that his name would not be presented, so those who were yet under obligations to vote for him would be released.

It is said that in the face of certain and admitted defeat, delegates could not be expected to vote for Reed, and that probably all of New Hampshire, all of Rhode Island and all but one in Connecticut would be cast for McKinley, even if Reed's name was presented. There are some delegations from the South which will also climb into the swiftly rolling band wagon, although they have been instructed for Reed. It was also stated that the declaration of Mr. Manley would weaken the other candidates, as it would be sure to influence the wavering to vote for McKinley.

Senator Gear, who is representing Iowa on the national committee said that notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Manley, Senator Allison's name would be presented to the convention and voted for. W. A. Sutherland, member of the national committee from New York, and who is the only prominent representative of Governor Morton's interests in St. Louis said: "Governor Morton will be presented to the convention and we hope to nominate him."

There was no one in St. Louis to speak for Senator Quay, while some of the friends of other candidates said it was unnecessary to say anything about Quay since his trip to Canton.

150 HORSES BURNED.

Animals Worth Hundreds and Thousands of Dollars Each, Cremated.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Fire destroyed the building of the American Horse exchange, which occupied nearly the entire block bounded by Broadway, Seventh avenue, Fifth and Fifty-first streets last night. About 150 valuable horses perished in the flames and an unconfirmed rumor has it that one man lost his life. One hundred fine carriages also burned. The value of the property consumed is estimated at \$200,000. Among the horses destroyed was Elsie G., a very valuable trotting horse, worth \$7,500, with a record of 2:19 1/4.

Among the owners are: John Bradley, Kentucky, forty horses, worth \$24,000; Warwick & Hudson, Kentucky, three horses, \$1,800; J. Deher, Jackson, Mich., horses, number not given, \$3,800; John Teschner, Chicago, ten horses, \$4,000.

After all, the ice man is a man of little weight.

CONGRESS' LAST HOURS.

Little Work Done During the Day in Either House.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate began the closing day of the session with the confusion usual to the departure of Congress. There was a scattered attendance in the galleries and the score of Senators present gathered in groups and chatted.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Sherman moved the appointment of two Senators to accompany the committee of the House to wait on the President. The Vice President named Messrs. Sherman and Smith. He also announced the appointment of Messrs. Harris, Faulkner and McMillin as a committee to inquire into the charities of the District of Columbia with a view to ascertaining the extent of the sectarian control, as provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Scores of members left the city last night, after the appropriation bills were disposed of and there were not more than fifty members on the floor when it met at 11 o'clock to-day for the final session of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The reading of the journal of the executive day of Saturday was continued from 11 o'clock Saturday until 1 o'clock last night, consuming half an hour.

Spanish Troops in Cuba Unpaid.

MADRID, June 12.—A dispatch from Havana says that the pay of the Spanish troops is reported to be three months in arrears, and in consequence the soldiers are believed to be discontented.

Perhaps more people in your neighborhood would want religion, if you would show them what it is.—Ram's Horn.

Strategic Move of the Prohibition Army.

The result of the contest between the two factions in the prohibition convention, at Pittsburg, is a split such as enemies of the cause, like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and other partisan papers, will crow over and predict integration of the prohibition army. But hopes inspired by such short-sighted views will be doomed to disappointment. The so-called "narrow gagers" believe the party will be more than doubled on account of having a single dominant issue. The "broad gagers" are just as confident of recruits because their platform invites voters who are dominated by the "free silver" and various other issues. Each wing of the party will undoubtedly remain loyal to prohibition and the cause will not suffer if each column of the divided army multiplies in numbers and keeps in motion to flank the enemy. At the opportune time they will unite again to march on to victory. The division brought about by blunder may indeed prove good strategy. Let all who desire the destruction of the saloon take new courage. Prohibition is marching on.

Republicans and democrats and others who have heretofore said they were in favor of prohibition but could not vote with the party because it favored woman suffrage, free trade, or some other measure that they could not endorse, will now have no cause or pretext of that kind to keep out of the Prohibition column now advancing as directed by the single dominant issue banner. And others who deem "free silver," a "protective tariff," or some other issue just as essential to the political salvation of the country as prohibition of the liquor traffic, may now consistently join the "broad gager" wing of our party that has a banner and a shibboleth for each one of the divisive issues that seems to have made it necessary for the party to divide their forces and to advance strategically in order to route the enemy and to gain possession of the White House. Young men inspired by Christian zeal are taking command and veterans in the cause are becoming more effective, like the retired Methodist bishops. But the Prohibition party, like the M. E. church, will continue to grow and fight as directed by Wesley's hymns.

O watch and fight and pray,
The battle never give over,
Renew it boldly every day,
And help divine inspire,
Never think the victory won,
Nay, your armor down,
Our work of faith will not be done
Till Prohibition is won!

Des Moines, Iowa, June 8, 1898.
THOMAS G. ORWIG.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.	
Butter—Creamery separator.	16 1/2 17
Butter—Fair, good country.	10 1/2 12
Eggs—Fresh.	8 1/2 9
Poultry—Live, per lb.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Spring Chickens.	12 1/2 13
Lemons—Choice Messina.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Oranges—Per box.	2 1/2 3 1/2
Hay—Unclad, per ton.	16 1/2 17
Hogs—Mixed packing.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Hogs—Heavy weights.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Beef—Steers.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Bulls.	2 1/2 3 1/2
Milkers and springers.	24 00 24 00
Stags.	2 1/2 3 1/2
Calves.	2 1/2 3 1/2
Cows.	2 1/2 3 1/2
Heifers.	2 1/2 3 1/2
Stocks and Feeders.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Westerns.	3 1/2 3 3/4

CHICAGO.	
Wheat—No. 2, spring.	58 1/2 59 1/4
Corn—Per bu.	27 1/2 28 1/4
Oats—Per bu.	17 1/2 17 3/4
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Lard.	4 00 4 25
Cattle—Choice butcher.	3 20 3 45
Hogs—Average.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Sheep—Lambs.	4 00 4 25

NEW YORK.	
Wheat—No. 2, red winter.	65 1/2 65 3/4
Corn—No. 2.	33 1/2 34 1/4
State—No. 2.	33 1/2 34 1/4
Pork.	8 75 9 00
Lard.	4 50 4 65

ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2, red, cash.	55 1/2 56 1/4
Corn—Per bu.	23 1/2 24 1/4
Oats—Per bu.	17 1/2 17 3/4
Hogs—Mixed packing.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Cattle—Native steers.	3 1/2 3 3/4

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2, hard.	51 1/2 52 1/4
Corn—No. 2.	21 1/2 22 1/4
Oats—No. 2.	15 1/2 16 1/4
Cattle—Mixed.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Hogs—Mixed.	3 1/2 3 3/4
Sheep—Lambs.	4 00 4 25
Sheep—Woolens.	2 00 2 25

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Message From Heaven Came Through a Little Boy—The Returning Prodigal—A Wonderful Canal—A Volcano in Action.

CARE not how, in reckless rout,
Therude winds blow the leaves about;
Nor how, in summer vales serene,
They toss the white above the green!
I have here, where no cold winds be,
A kindly cot that shelters me,
And one whose smile can cheer and charm,
In the strong circle of mine arm;
Vain is the winter's icy art;
While her dear love doth warm my heart.

Within the lights and shadows shed
On sweet, wee forms tucked up in bed;
Hath glory such alluring glams
As children smiling in their dreams?
Oh, world of waste and wintry snow,
Give me but this—my fireside's glow,
A corner in the storm and strife
With love of wee ones and of wife,
And I shall yield all other art
For just that love that warms my heart!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

His Message From Heaven.

A missionary explained to a gathering how he came to enter the mission field. He said:

"In coming home one night, driving across the vast prairie, I saw my little boy, John, hurrying to meet me; the grass was high on the prairie, and suddenly he dropped out of sight. I thought he was playing, and was simply hiding from me; but he didn't appear as I expected he would. Then the thought flashed across my mind: 'There's an old well there, and he has fallen in.' I hurried up to him, reached down in the well and lifted him out; and as he looked up into my face, what do you think he said?"

"Oh, papa, why didn't you hurry?" These words never left me. They kept ringing in my ears until God put a new and deeper meaning into them, and bade me think of others who were lost, of souls without God and without hope in this world; and the message came to me as a message from the heavenly Father: 'Go and work in My name,' and then from that vast throng a pitiful, despairing, pleading cry rolled into my soul as I accepted God's call: 'Oh, why don't you hurry?'"

The Mother's Joy.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the veteran pastor and religious writer, who recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of his ministry, tells the following:

"Mr. Moody used to tell a touching story of one of his older brothers who ran away from home—to the great grief of his widowed mother's heart. She waited for many years for tidings of the wanderer, but no tidings came.

"One summer afternoon a sun-browned stranger was seen coming into the farm-house gate at Northfield. He knocked at the door. The mother went to the door and invited the stranger in. He held back for a moment, until the tears started, and he exclaimed: 'No, mother, no; I'll not come in until you forgive me.'"

"He did not stand there long, for her big motherly heart rejoiced more over the returning prodigal than over all the boys that had never run away. Jesus Christ keeps no penitent sinner standing outside of the door. Full pardon comes as soon as sin is repented of and forsaken."

A Valuable Trade Mark.

Frau Wagner has just lost a curious case. In September, 1894, a Viennese draper, Richard Wagner by name, registered a trade-mark, which consisted of merely a portrait of the great musician and the words "registered trademark," with the result that Richard Wagner sheetings, Richard Wagner towelings and Richard Wagner "fast colors" became very common throughout Austria. Frau Wagner and her son Siegfried took action without delay, and sought to compel the draper to abandon at least his "conveyance" of the great composer's features. But judgment has gone against them, and the draper will continue to use the portrait of his great namesake as a trade-mark.

Burglar vs Doctor.

A burglar invaded a London physician's consulting-room late the other night. The doctor found him there and threw at him the first thing he could lay his hands on. It happened to be a bottle of oil of peppermint, which broke on the thief's back. The rascal got clear away, and the only clew the police had was the incident of the peppermint. The next day the detectives smelt of every suspicious character on their list, and they soon picked out the culprit. He still reeked with the accusing odor of peppermint when he was arraigned in court twenty-four hours later.

American Olive Groves.

Three of the largest olive groves in the world are being planted in Southern California. One grove of 400 acres, in Orange county, will contain 40,000 trees. Another, near Colton, will have 34,000 trees, and the third, near Pomona, will have 24,000 trees. There is more olive planting in California this season than at any previous time, the boom being due to the increased popularity of California olives in American markets. The olive crop of Southern California last season was worth \$120,000, and the growers say that three times the amount of fruit could have been sold.

From Harper's Magazine.—The train drew into a station on the Atlantic Coast line, en route for Jacksonville, and the rear car was immediately besieged by small darkies, clad in rags, and clamoring for a nickel.

"Why don't you boys go to work instead of begging?" asked one of the travelers.

"We ain't a-beggin'," returned one of the lads; "we's workin'."

"Oh!—and what is your business?"

"Scramblin'," replied the spokesman, showing a set of teeth beside which the ivory keys of a piano would have seemed like amber.

"Scramblin', eh? And what is that?" asked the tourist.

"Shoot up a nickel an' you'll see," replied the spokesman, and the nickel was tossed, and the tourist at once perceived two things: first, what scrambling was, and, second, why the rags of a Southern darky seem to be the raggedest rags in creation.

After the struggle for the possession of the nickel was over, one of the smaller boys, who looked tired and as pale as a negro can, asked for another to "buy sumpin' t' eat."

"Something to eat! Why don't you go home and get it?"

"Ain't got no home," he replied, his eyes growing wide.

"What? No home? Why, where do you sleep?"

"Don't never sleep," was the answer. The boy received a quarter for his candor.

Her Commandments.

- 1.—Remember that I am thy wife, Whom thou must cherish all thy life.
- 2.—Thou shalt not stay out late at night, When lodges, friends or clubs invite.
- 3.—Thou shalt not smoke indoor or out, Or chew tobacco round about.
- 4.—Thou shalt with praise receive my pies, Nor pastry made by me despise.
- 5.—My mother thou shalt strive to please, And let her live with us in ease.
- 6.—Remember 'tis thy duty clear, To dress me well throughout the year.
- 7.—Thou shalt not be a drinking man, But live on prohibition plan.
- 8.—Thou shalt not flirt, but must allow Thy wife such freedom anyhow.
- 9.—Thou shalt get up when baby cries, And try the child to tranquilize.
- 10.—These my commandments from day to day, Implicitly thou shalt obey.

Was Tired of Life.

Paris has just lost a well-known character in "Le Pere Onesime," more familiarly styled "Zim," who hanged himself in a lumber-room of the Lycee Louis le Grand. For forty years he had been a servant in that famous school, where he had charge of the lockup for refractory pupils, the library and the models and copies used for drawing lessons. Maxime Du Camp, Paul Deroulede, M. Lepine and many celebrities had passed through his hands. Zim speculated unfortunately on the Bourse, became deranged, and having torn some of the drawings entrusted to his keeping, preferred death to the risk of dismissal.

A Wonderful Canal.

The most remarkable canal in the world is the one between Worsley and St. Helena, in the north of England. It is sixteen miles long and underground from end to end. In Lancashire the coal mines are very extensive, half the county being undermined. Many years ago the managers of the Duke of Bridgport's estates thought they could save money by transporting the coal underground instead of on the surface; therefore the canal was constructed, and the mines connected and drained at the same time.

A Volcano in Action.